

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND'S CHILDREN.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12 f. 6 d. a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3 f. the first Week; and 2 f. each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

GLOUCESTER county, January 13, 1775.

Mr. PINKNEY,

Be pleased to publish the two enclosed pieces in your next gazette, and you will oblige many of your customers.

I AM an apprentice to Mr. John Fowler of Alexandria, sent out with a cargo of goods in the sloop Liberty, commanded by Charles Marshall, with instructions to sell them at an hundred per cent. I do hereby acknowledge I have violated the resolves of the general congress, in advancing upon the price of the goods, notwithstanding the caution given me by some of the committee for this county; I am sincerely sorry for my misconduct in this affair, hope it will be attributed to my youth, and promise not to do the like again, beg the gentlemen of the committee will forgive me, and the public in general.

JOHN BLATT, junior.

I COMMAND the sloop Liberty, in which Mr. John Blatt was sent out with a cargo of goods, by Mess. John and George Fowler of Alexandria; I had no directions to interfere with the cargo; but upon Mr. John Peyton's coming on board the said sloop and enquiring into the prices of the said goods, and why an advanced price was laid upon them, I was so imprudent as to say "every man had a right to sell his goods for as much as he could get;" after he was gone I exaggerated the offence by saying, in presence of Mr. John Curlice, "damn the buggers, they would be doing something, but do not know what;" and at another time, "that the country was nothing to me, and that I expected no benefit from it." These are offences I am (as have been some other North Britons) taught to know, at this time, deserve severe punishment; but as the greatest offences are to be forgiven upon a sincere reformation, I here declare mine is for the interest of America, in proof of which I have signed the association, and will most strictly adhere thereto, and hope for the forgiveness of this committee and the public in general.

CHARLES MARSHALL.

The first book of the AMERICAN CHRONICLES of the TIMES continued.

C H A P. III.

HOW long wilt thou plague the people, and wilt not let them alone, for lo! hath thou not made a tumult in the land, and is not the alarm gone forth among the people?

2. For surely the incongruity of thine and thy peoples proceedings justly causeth jealousy, for thinkest thou we and the people of this land are stocks, stones, and statues, or creatures of no sensibility?

3. For behold, have not thy soldiers wrought wickedness in the land, and vexed the young men, and abused them by the way side, making mouths at them, and grinning like monkeys?

4. Moreover, have ye not raised ramparts and bulwarks on our neck? Now, therefore, we pray thee desist from such abominations; these things are not right, for the young men's blood beginneth to rise, neither can they bear with it long.

6. For when one churneth milk it bringeth forth butter, and he that wringeth his nose causeth blood to come out, so he that forceth wrath bringeth forth strife.

7. If thou hast been foolish in lifting thyself up, and if thou hast thought foolishly, lay thine hand upon thy mouth; better is a little with peace than a great pension, and be called a lord with the curses and imprecations of the people upon thine head.

8. He that ruleth his own mind is better than he that winneth a city.

9. A little city, and a few old women in it, and a great king sent against it, and compassed it about, and builded forts against it; yea, eye, better is wisdom than honour.

Honour's a puff of noisy breath,

Yet men expose their blood,

And venture everlasting death,

To gain that airy good.

Long metre.

10. Then answered Thomas, and said, take from me the noise of thy songs, for I will not hear the melody of thy viols.

11. Nevertheless, they said unto him, for what cause did ye come into this land? Have ye not stopped the harbour, and blocked up our ports, so that the ships from Tarshish, and the isles afar off, may not enter, and the way side, to hinder our brethren in the country from bringing their produce, the daily provisions, the necessities for the sick and feeble, for the old people and the young children, and for the labouring men?

12. And their flocks of corn, their eggs, their butter, their cheese, their potatoes, their wild fowl, their pigs and their beeves, their sheep, their venison, and their poultry, and to bring a famine in the city, that the people may die with want, and steal away our name as thou hast stolen our powder.

13. But Thomas answered, beware of murmuring and all manner of grumbings.

14. Howbeit Obadiah lifted up his voice and spake, and said,

15. Wherefore should the names of our fathers be taken away from among his family? We have a possession, an inheritance among the brethren of our fathers.

16. Forty years was Moses and the children of Israel in the wilderness of Zin; our fathers and brethren have been in possession of this wilderness of America four score and forty years.

17. The Lord our God brought us into this land to shun the persecutions of thy people, and yet thou art come to persecute us; yea, more and more, did he not root out many of the Indian nations before us that were greater and mightier than we?

18. A land, in which are rivers of water, and fountains that spring out of the valleys, rocks, and hills.

19. A land of wheat and barley, of vineyards and fig trees, pomegranates and pompons, a land of fish and oil, olive and honey, a land wherein we eat bread without scarcity.

20. Neither do we lack any thing therein; a land whose stones are iron, out of whose mountains are dug gold, and whose pebbles are diamonds.

21. Then spake Thomas, and said, where the word of the king is, there is power, and who shall say unto him, what dost thou? for out of the king's lips proceedeth justice and wisdom.

22. Because sentence against an evil work (the destruction of the TEA CHEST) be not speedily executed, therefore the hearts of the men of Boston are fully set in them to imagine evil.

23. But Pelatiah spake, and said, thy tender mercies are cruelities; it is better to die by the sword than by famine; it is better to trust in the Lord than to put any confidence in princes.

24. Now Thomas waxed wrath, and opened his mouth once more, and said,

25. Wherefore do you turn aside unto vain jangling, pretending to be teachers of the law, yet understanding neither what they say, nor what they affirm, but dotting about questions and words, whereof cometh strife, railings, evil furnishings, perverse disputings of men's corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth?

26. Then whispered Pelatiah, and said, he that hath a glass head should never throw stones.

27. Then spake Thomas, and said, shall not your folly be made manifest unto all men, even as was that of Jannes and Jambres, who withstood Moses?

28. Now arose Phineas, a man of Suffolk, the son of Eleazer, who was of a warm disposition, yet nevertheless prudent, whose face was ruddy, and whose countenance was like the sun at noonday, the captain of the host, a mighty man, and a warrior from his youth; he was the chief of the thirty champions of New England, he killed four she bears, and slew three giants, the sons of Anak, in single combat, and brought away their heads, and his mother's name was *****

29. Moreover, he was a captain of old at the siege of Louisbourg, when it fell into the hands of the men of New England, and said,

30. Why boastest thyself, thou tyrant, that thou canst do mischief?

31. For there is no king can be saved by the multitude of an host, neither is any mighty man delivered by much strength.

32. For many dogs are come about us, and the counsel of the wicked lay siege against us, deal not so madly, set not up your horn on high, and speak not with a stiff neck, lest ye be bruised with a rod of iron, and broken in pieces like a potter's vessel.

33. For thou thyself imagines mischief in thine heart, and stirrest up strife all the day long; for it is not an open enemy that hath done us this wrong, for then we could not have borne it.

34. But this land, and those possessions, are ours, and as the Lord liveth, though thy strength were ten times more abundant, like unto the host of Pharaoh, or even like unto that of Sennacherib, thou shalt not disposess us, for there be no Esaus among us, neither do we mean to sell our birthright for a dish of TEA.

35. For the congress will stand to their cause, and bring forth their strong reasons; they shall be like unto trees planted by the water side, which will bring forth their fruit in due season.

36. Now Thomas waxed more and more wrath, and spake unto Phineas, and said,

37. The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rocks, though thou exalt thyself with the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, and all the men of thy congress, and of thy confederacy, will I bring down even unto the border.

38. Nevertheless, Phineas answered, and said, pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall; it is an honour for a man to cease from strife, but fools will be meddling.

39. Nevertheless, seeing ye are for blood, we will make our arrows drunk with blood, and our swords shall eat flesh, and the word shall be THE SWORD OF THE LORD AND OF OLIVER.

40. Now behold Thomas, surnamed the Gageite, turned his back upon them, nor vouchsafed them any further argumentation, for he was an haughty man, and a great snuff taker.

41. Moreover, he lacked wherewithal to make them an answer.

42. Now Matherius Cottonius, the former high priest, being dead, and sleeping with his fathers, and all New England had lamented him, and mourned for him, and buried him in the Old South, in his own sepulchre, and in his own city, after he had put away the loothfayers, the forcerers, the witches, and Balaam, the wizard, out of the land;

43. That his successor Jedediah, the priest (not having the gift of prophecy, and moreover, somewhat doubtful how the matter might terminate betwixt the Gageites and themselves) asked counsel, but he was not answered by dreams, by visions, by the beating of the pulse, by urine, nor yet by prophets;

44. That Jedediah spake unto Aminadab and Obadiah, saying,

45. Be there not still remaining, in all the land of New England, a prophesie, a cunning old woman, whom men call a witch, and who hath in times past foretold divers things, which have come to pass?

46. And Obadiah answered, and said, yea, verily, behold there be one left, that abideth in the suburbs, one whom I know full well, a woman that is a charmer, that hath a familiar spirit, and knoweth all things which shall come to pass.

47. Then Jedediah, the priest, changed himself, and put on other raiment, and he went and took Aminadab and Obadiah with him, and they came to the woman by night.

48. And it came to pass that Jedediah knocked at her door with his staff, and said unto her, I pray thee let me come in unto thee, and let me partake of thy secrets.

49. And the woman opened her gate, and Jedediah went in unto her, and kissed her, and Obadiah and Aminadab remained without, and the spread a table, and she put thereon, and said, surely thou shalt eat with me, and Jedediah sat down and did eat with her, and drank wine.

50. Now Obadiah waxed exceedingly jealous, howbeit he held his peace, while Aminadab knew not what these things meant.

51. Now all this while Aminadab and Obadiah remained outside the door of the house, and it rained and grew cold, and Obadiah lifted the latch of the door, and they entered in and saluted the woman, and sat by the fire and warmed themselves.

52. And the woman said unto Jedediah, are these thy friends? And he answered and said unto her, yea, verily; and she made them welcome, and they sat down likewise, and did eat and drink.

53. And Jedediah said, woman, art not thou a regarder of the times, a marker of the flying of fowls, a witch, and converseth with the dead? Surely thou art highly favoured, seeing thou canst divine, canst do and tell of things that are mystical, obscure, abstruse, and remote from conception.

54. Now therefore I pray thee conjecture unto me by the familiar spirit, and bring me him up whom I shall name unto thee.

55. But the woman, whose name was Carey, was amazed and afraid, and she said unto him; how is it that thou ask such things of me, seeing I have not practised them these four score years, behold thou knowest what Matherius Cottonius hath done, how that he hath destroyed the forcerers, the loothfayers, and the witches, out of the land, wherefore then seekest thou to take me in a snare to tell of me, and cause me to die?

56. Then Jedediah, the priest, said unto her, knowest thou not, sister Carey, old things are done away, and all things are become new, that without thy help peradventure we be lost and undone? Let me beseech thee, therefore, to conjecture unto me, that my soul may be at rest, and blest thee.

57. And she said, if thou wilt keep it secret, and swear unto me, then will I satisfy all thy desires.

58. And it came to pass that Jedediah did so, and mother Carey was therewith content; now Obadiah growled within himself like an old cur, yet nevertheless spake he not a word.

59. Then said Jedediah unto her, now know I of a truth, indeed, that thou art a charmer, and hast a kind familiar spirit.

60. Now mother Carey said unto him, whom shall I bring up unto thee?

61. Then Jedediah answered and said, bring me up OLIVER CROMWELL.

62. And behold when the woman saw Oliver, she cried with a loud voice, and spake unto Jedediah, saying, why hast thou deceived me? I took thee for Obadiah, but thou art Jedediah, the priest, that hath done this thing, and why hast thou constrained me to call up such a monster?

63. And he said unto her, sister Carey, my charmer, be not afraid, the necessity of the times maketh it necessary; what feelest thou? What fashion is he of?

64. And she answered, an old man, with a high crowned hat, cometh up, with whiffers, having on a brigandine or coat of mail, a breast plate of boldness, a two edged sword in his hand, half boots on his legs, his belt stuck round with pistols, like the Devil in a thorn bush, and a face like unto the face of a rhinoceros.

65. Then Jedediah knew that it was Oliver, and he inclined his face to the ground, and bowed himself, likewise did Aminadab and Obadiah.

66. And Cromwell saluted them and said, GRACE BE UNTO YOU, wherefore have you disquieted me to bring me up?

[To be continued.]

THE POLITICAL COBLER. A FRAGMENT.

BUT why should a politician be compared to a cobbler? Aye, master, master, where are your brains? We only live by comparison.

Be it so; but then there should be some aptitude in it. Aptitude enough, I think. One cobbler attempts to botch the decayed soles of your weather-beaten shoes; the other attempts to repair your much injured political constitution; the one bungles without art; the other patches without skill; both expedients for a day, but so glaring that you may ride and read.

But to the point: General alleviation is nothing; accusation without evidence falls to the ground, and the accuser, not the accused, appears culpable.

Why then, when a minister, be he north, south, east, or west, overlooks the calamities of the people, when they are at the very brink of despair, when famine stares them in the face, trade is dead, and the common necessities of life are not to be obtained by the most indefatigable industry, and takes up a whole session in examining the conduct of nabobs, and nabob-makers, without designing to punish the most infamous delinquency, and concludes in a hurry (without consulting any judges upon the subject) to suppress the gold currency in almost every part of the kingdom, and thereby give a general stagnation to trade, already groaning under severe oppression, by an act so precipitate and inconsiderate, that it had scarce passed before it was evidently proved impracticable, and it was necessarily amended by another power that had no hand in the framing it, but which proved so ineffectual a measure, that it is again to be new framed, this sure is a cobbler with a witness. If he quietly suffers three great powers to dismember Poland, and assists one of these powers to become a respectable maritime one, is he not raising future potent enemies in case of a rupture, which probably is not far off, and is he not still clobbering? If he encourages the Russians to block up the ports of the Turks, and thereby prevent their commerce being carried on, does he not give the coup de grace to our Levant trade, already at its last gasp? Is not this worse than clobbering? The money bills in Ireland prove to be in many bulls (without any claim to infallibility) and after being re-clobbered here, the Irish will not own them with their bungling patchwork. And to complete the clobbering, tea is sent to America to make soup for the fish, and excite insurrections. Is not this clobbering? Political clobbering with a vengeance, Ha! ha! ha!

To the PRINTER of the FREEHOLDERS MAGAZINE for 1770. SLAVERY is ever preceded by SLEEP.

MONTEQUIEU. IN collecting the signs of the times, the following phenomena have opened upon me. Immense pains are taken in the public papers, &c. to persuade the people, that the jackie and popish have given up all hopes from the other side of the Alps! A stronger symptom, perhaps, cannot well be imagined than this, of their being in a near view of accomplishing their desired revolution, and of restoring their admired family. We may not be able, with any precision, to mark the person on whom they have fixed their eye, but assured we may be, that they are extremely active and alert in the scheme of subversion; and the late hint of calling in foreign aid confirms the remark. Indeed, were we to form a judgment of things from the political plan of a sure friend of the popish house of Stuart, for more than ten years past at the helm, we could not easily come to any other conclusion; for what mean the establishments, in favour of popery, in numbers of our colonies? What the arbitrary and most oppressive laws and exasperating measures, taken with our North American truly protestant colonies?

When we take into the account the grand scheme of expelling Jesuits from popish kingdoms, and the free admission of them into these islands, and the other specious reforms made in the popish system of profusion abroad, we may reckon upon the influence it is calculated to operate upon this vast design of exterminating the northern heresy. Hence, we can discover a fertile source of those unwearied endeavours to disgrace the reformation and revolution under the immortal William III. the clouds of incense offered to the rejected house of Stuart, and especially the attempts to give an excellence and glory to a most perfidious and arbitrary prince; I mean Charles the first, who was, as a king, notoriously unfaithful to his word, and lived in an avowed violation of his coronation oath; in his public measures, guided by a popish queen and her priests; to embalm whose memory is a matchless absurdity.

My suggestions certainly will not appear unnatural, when the known friends of the rejected house of Stuart are entrusted with the most important places and powers in the administration, and the sure friends of the Hanover family, upon revolution principles, treated with the utmost contempt. Whether those eyes will open, which are most eminently interested, before it be too late, God only knows! Four or five years more may possibly unmask the times, and awake the generation of sleepers!

To the printer of the Town and Country magazine. ANECDOTE.

AS every anecdote concerning so celebrated a genius as Mr. Foote must excite the attention of the public, I have sent you the following, which was related the other day in company, occasioned by the melancholy affair, at the cattle, at Salt Hill. This anecdote took place when the late master was alive, whose name was Partridge.

Foot returning from Bath, after a very great run of ill luck, for the first time began to know the value of money. When Partridge produced the bill, Foote thought it very exorbitant, and asked him his name: "Partridge, and please you," replied the host. "Partridge!" returned Foote, it should be Woodcock, by the length of your bill.

ON POLITENESS.

ANIMADVERSIONS on real and pretended religion, by a resemblance between the two principles, naturally lead to reflections on real and pretended friendship. In considering the observations I had made on the one, I was infensibly drawn to reflect on the other, as ceremonies in either, with many people, are prized and adopted as the essence of those noble principles themselves, to the great detriment and disgrace of the amiable causes they were invented to serve.

If a true idea of politeness had been generally entertained, ceremony had never so universally usurped the place of friendship as it unfortunately has been found to do. Had the world been sufficiently aware that it is no farther of use than as it is subservient to rendering society agreeable, the superfluities of it had been long ago discarded.

There is a season for all things, according to the old proverb. The time when formal politeness is tolerable, is at the first contractions of friendship, after which it is to be considered only as a burdensome embargo. When perfect strangers are joined, by accident, in company together, intemperate freedom is improper, and some little ceremony is required to keep the different parties in countenance. In such cases a moderate share of it will be found not only not troublesome, but even desirable.

But ceremony is not confined within these restrictions. It is an universal complaint urged against the formal visits of acquaintance that freedom is denied the visitants on each side; they are unhappy under the constraint of behaviour which the mode of politeness imposes on them, and, regarding such interviews as a mere debt, express their satisfaction at the expiration of their thralldom. One might have supposed that the natural evils of life had been sufficient, without the invention of artificial plagues; but the world, it may be presumed, has been generally of a different opinion, and therefore set up ceremony as a tax on friendship.

The misfortune which principally causes this complaint, is, that neither party is hardy enough to set the laudable example of freedom. One will not be rude, and another will not be rude, and by these means a general inconvenience is kept up, to the torment of all parties, whereas repeated experience daily proves, that the first advances to freedom are always commended by the opposite party which receives them, and construed as the effects of good nature, and an obliging disposition. They that throw off reserve ever meet with applause; and yet, such is human perverseness, ceremony is still the model of good breeding.

It must be allowed, notwithstanding, that ceremony appears to be on the decline. The charge brought against it might have been urged some time since with still greater propriety than at present. However, there is yet too much formality observed for a free and open hearted man to submit to. Real friendship needs not its assistance, and when it is only pretended, there is nothing but hypocrisy, which is odious to an ingenious mind.

It may be observed, to the advantage of our neighbours the French, that notwithstanding their rage for compliment they are sooner acquainted, and have more ease in their manner, than the natives of our country. They have an agreeable impudence (not in all instances approved by the modesty of English ladies) which soon puts constraint to flight; and it were to be wished a due share of it enlivened our English conversation.

The best receipt to promote freedom in those we converse with is to set the example of it ourselves, which seldom fails of the desired effect. The world are naturally fond of freedom, however they have been combined to banish it from society. It is at best considered but as a lesson to learn, and as a task to submit to, to conform to all the rules of precision which custom seems to have exacted; but men are content to run the gantelope, rather than in the eyes of the ceremonious approve themselves *savages*, as they would otherwise be termed by the critics of behaviour.

Reserve has its season, without appearing where it is not agreeable. There are, on the other hand, examples of freedom, at which the most intimate friends may conceive disgust, and which are sometimes shewn, to the confusion even of familiars. Under the mask of friendship impertinent curiosity and familiarity are sometimes indulged to excess. One friend, it is presumed, cannot be offended at any liberty taken by another; he may pry into secrets, give impertinent advice almost in the form of a command, unasked, and take a disapprobation of his advice amiss; which is a humour that has its examples. In instances of this kind, friends are as much under obligations of propriety and reserve as the greatest stranger. Be it observed, even superfluous ceremony itself is to be discarded only on account of the trouble it creates between man and man; by parity of reason no freedoms should be taken which are equally a burden. One man should not affront another with the impertinence of freedom any more than with the formalities of compliment.

Real politeness, politeness which deserves that appellation, being an inferior branch of humanity, merits great encomiums; but no behaviour whatever ought to be dignified with that name which is calculated only to give pain and trouble. The rules of it are easily understood, as being very simple and natural. What formalities we do not relish ourselves we have no right to suppose will be agreeable to our friend; and what impertinences we disapprove in others we ourselves should never be guilty of. This general rule (which is also the great standard of all moral justice) can seldom fail of pleasing when it is strictly observed.

In a word, politeness is the utmost ease in our own deportment, and an endeavour to promote it in others, by equally shunning the rude and forbidding salutes of a furly brute, the cold and uninviting indifference of a careless friend, and the insufferable chatter of a mere compliment monger. Thus defined, it is the most agreeable invention that can be imagined, and should on no account be slighted, as the happiness of those we are connected with is in some measure concerned therein; and, in such a form, it will be neither a task to shew it, nor a pain to suffer it. The school for it will be our own experience and inclination, and the precepts of it legible to the most cursory observation.

VIRGINIA.

NORTHAMPTON, December 15, 1774.

ON Tuesday the 13th of this instant the freeholders of Northampton met at the courthouse, and chose the following gentlemen a committee to see the association faithfully executed, and observed, as directed by the late continental congress. John Bowdoin, the reverend Samuel Smith McCrokey, John Harmanfon, Griffin Smith, Nathaniel L. Savage, Michael Christian, Thomas Dalby, Henry Guy, the reverend Isaac Avery, John Wilkins, John Kendall, John Respefs, Patrick Harmanfon, William Roland, Littleton Savage, George Savage, John Burton, Jerobabel Downing, William Harmanfon, Adiel Milby, Thomas Fisher, John Blair, William Simpkins, and John Stratton.

Previous to the business of the day, the two following letters were read, the first from this county to the committee of donations at Boston, with a donation of corn, the second, in answer thereto, from the said committee. Then it was resolved, that the association should be considered as the sole rule of the committee's conduct on every emergency, and that every measure which should be adopted for the due observance thereof should be conformable to the rules thereby prescribed. Afterwards the committee, having chosen John Bowdoin chairman, adjourned till Saturday following, when the business is to be resumed, and measures more fully adopted, for the strictest observance of the association.

NORTHAMPTON, VIRGINIA, August 30, 1774.

To the COMMITTEE of DONATIONS at BOSTON.
GENTLEMEN,

THE people of this county compassionating the distressed poor in your town, have shipped you one thousand bushels of Indian corn, to be distributed by you among such families as you shall think most in want of it. The corn is now sent by the bearer captain Nathaniel Brown, whose bill of lading for the same you will receive enclosed, the freight of which will be paid him here, upon his producing your receipt for the corn. The people in this place most sincerely sympathize with their brethren in Boston in their present distress, and will at all times cheerfully join in every measure pro-

posed for their relief. Such considerable collections are making in this colony that we hope the poor will not suffer for want of provisions; and we rely on the firmness of your people, in adhering to the glorious cause in which they are engaged, till it may please Providence to restore them the possession of their just rights, and establish the liberties of all America on the most permanent foundation.

We are, most sincerely, gentlemen,
Your affectionate brethren, and countrymen,
THE PEOPLE of NORTHAMPTON.

BOSTON, September 30, 1774.

To Mess. JOHN HARMANSON, LITTLETON SAVAGE,
and JOHN KENDALL.

GENTLEMEN,
THE committee appointed to receive and distribute the donations of our brethren, in this and the neighbouring colonies, received your favours on the 30th of August, by captain Nathaniel Brown, with about 1000 bushels of Indian corn, as a present from our worthy brethren in Northampton, Virginia, to the poor of this town, suffering by the cruel blockade of our harbour.

This committee, in behalf of the town, return their most sincere thanks to the gentlemen in Northampton, who have so generously contributed to this timely donation. Every fresh supply from our friends encourages all ranks of people firmly to support the cause for which we are struggling; and had not a spirit of patriotism, generosity, and goodness, appeared in a most extraordinary manner throughout the American colonies, this town, it is to be feared, must have fallen a sacrifice to arbitrary power, and submitted to the most humiliating concessions; but we have the pleasure to inform you, that the patriots and defenders of American rights in this place are as firm and zealous as ever, though surrounded on every hand by soldiers and military preparations; the harbour filled with ships of war; the chief fortress, castle William, out of our hands; soldiers encamped in sundry places; the Neck, the only entrance into the town, doubly fortified by advance batteries, and a regiment encamped on both sides of the road, to prevent the aid of our neighbours, who, upon a late alarm, shewed the utmost readiness to encounter every danger for our relief and defence. We are daily alarmed with hostile appearances. It is now said they intend to erect five batteries, and to picket the town at the westerly side, to prevent the landing of our friends from the country; but we are determined to bear all, rather than in the least instance to acknowledge the right of parliament to mutilate our charter, or form of government, and tax us at their pleasure. We observe, in your letter, that considerable collections are making in your colony for our poor; in confidence of this, our labourers and mechanics have universally declined assisting the army in carrying on their works, though tempted with large rewards; not that they desire to be maintained in idleness, for they are ready for any employment the committee can find them. For particulars in this respect, we refer you to the committee's publication last week. Confident that our cause is just, we trust in the SUPREME RULER OF THE UNIVERSE that he will in due time restore us to the possession of all our rights, and establish the liberties of all America, on solid and lasting foundations. We are, with the greatest esteem, gentlemen, your friends, and fellow countrymen. DAVID JEFFRIES,

per order of the committee of DONATIONS.

P. S. You have doubtless heard that all our powder in the Charlestown magazine, about 300 barrels, have been seized and removed, and the magazine in this town, belonging to the province, taken possession of by the soldiery, and all private powder prohibited; all cannon and shot they can lay hold on secured: But, we trust, the neighbouring colonies have full supply, in case of need, which God forbid!

At a committee held for Hanover county, on Thursday the 5th of January, 1775.

THE information against colonel John Syme, respecting his purchasing and selling goods, contrary to the association, was considered and examined into, and was found groundless, and he is acquitted accordingly.

It appeared to the committee that colonel Syme gave his several storekeepers express orders not to rise in the price of goods; unless the committee should direct it, and that to some of his customers the said storekeepers had neglected to give notice of such orders, and with them had continued to deal at 75 per cent. advance, without mentioning such condition, and that when the sub-committee applied to the said storekeepers to know at what advance they dealt, they answered at 75 per cent. without mentioning the aforesaid condition.

It was then ordered that the thanks of the committee be given to colonel Syme, for his inviolable regard, and strict and exemplary adherence, to the association, and that the same should be made public by being set up at the doors of the several churches in this county.

ALEXANDER S. DANDRIDGE, clerk.

THE information against Samuel Overton and William Macon, gentlemen, respecting the former having encouraged horse-racing, and the latter gaming, was at the same time examined into, and the said two gentlemen are honorably acquitted, the said information being groundless. ALEXANDER S. DANDRIDGE, clerk.

BOSTON, December 12.

OUR brethren in the country are cautioned to beware of false brethren, as there are unfortunately such in almost every town. Could we possibly conceive that such a monster of perfidy should inhabit any town of this province as to become a spy and base betrayer of his brethren, when they are struggling to redeem not only themselves, but the very miscreant who abets the conspiracy against them from the foul fiend of tyranny? I weep for the degeneracy of my countrymen! Reflect, ye miserable hirelings, on the necessary consequences of your apostacy at this distressing juncture; and ye base deserters of your country's cause who are in league with the enemies of America, who are preparing to revolt and cut the throats of your brethren, should the hour of hazard ever arrive, ye are known; our abhorrence of your conduct is kindled; do not urge our patience too far; the hour of vengeance comes luring on; the hand of desperation may urge a stroke fatal to the bosom that could harbour such infernal designs. Ye sons of Pet—m, W—r, W—n, &c. hear and forbear, and do no more so wickedly.

WHEREAS we the subscribers some time since signed an address to the late governor Hutchinson, on his leaving this province, by which address we intended the public good, and that only, but since finding it has given uneasiness to some of our friends and neighbours, who have thought, and still think, we intended to reflect on them, and the public in general, we now, in this public manner, declare that we had no design to offend them, or the public, and much less to injure the cause of America, the just rights and liberties whereof we at all times are ready to exert our best abilities to support and defend. Joseph Bubier, Robert Hooper, Richard Read, Joseph Hooper, Joseph Swacey, Henry Sander, Samuel White, John Lee, John Gallison, Jacob Fowle, Robert Hooper, junior, Swett Hooper, George McCall.

MR. SOUTHWICK,

I FIND, that in some late advertisements in your paper, TEA is mentioned to be sold. It gives concern

to the friends of the health of the political, as well as of the human frame, that an article so destructive to both, should publicly be held up for sale. If the proprietors of that thing, which, however contemptible in itself, hath been a great movement in the systematical machine for fooling and enslaving our dominions, have a mind to counteract the general and united sense of this awakened country, by co-operating with our enemies, it is wished that you would not, for the future, be so far accessory to their unjustifiable views, as to publish any such advertisements. I desire you to publish this letter, to the end, that the vendors of TEA, by a public monition, may consider of their ways, repent, and amend, and that you may not become partaker of their guilt.

Woonsocket, Dec. 12, 1774. ROGER MARTYN.

NEWPORT, December 19.

LAST Monday, the floor Betfy, captain Wightman, arrived from Philadelphia, by whom we learn that several parcels of goods, arrived from England after the first instant, had been given up to the committee to be sold, agreeable to the regulation of the congress.

Considerable quantities of goods have been given up in New York, Salem, and Marblehead, to be sold agreeable to the association of the congress.

Last Thursday arrived the ship —, captain Casey, from Liverpool, bound to New York, with whom came passengers captain Chace, of Swansey, and a number of capital manufacturers from Yorkshire, intending to settle in America, in order to carry on their various trades, &c.

Last Friday arrived the brig Catherine, captain Congdon, but lately commanded by captain Joseph Rodman, who died of the smallpox in England. This vessel sailed from Liverpool the third of September. Mr. Goldthwait, the owner, has agreed to deliver up all her cargo to the committee of this town, to be sold agreeable to the orders of the continental congress.

The people of the Rose frigate, in this harbour, are very vigilant in searching every vessel, boat, &c. going up the river from this town.

By a gentleman from Liverpool we are informed, that the merchants, and people in general, at Liverpool, and as far round as he could learn, were heartily disposed in favour of America; that sir William Meredith declared openly, before and at his election for Liverpool, his sentiments against the measures of administration towards the colonies; that the order of his majesty in council, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, arms, &c. had stopped ten or fifteen large ships there, almost ready for the sea, bound to the coast of Africa.

The deputy postmaster general has ordered two posts, weekly, from New York to Canada; by way of Albany, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

We have certain intelligence that a vessel failed from Boston yesterday se'nnight, with about 300 troops on board, supposed to be destined to take possession of our fort.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated December 11.

"Brigadier Ruggles has been detected, even by his son, in sending an association paper into the country, binding the signers to take up arms in favour of the king's laws; in consideration of which their estates are to be exempt, while all the opposers of government are to be declared rebels, and their estates confiscated. Some few asses have been terrified into compliance with this infernal scheme, on the assurances given by Ruggles that administration would drive all before them. But by the circumstance of this wretch's detection, you will readily determine what will be its probable success."

By a gentleman arrived in town, last evening, from Boston, we are informed that the inhabitants there are in good spirits; that the troops are very sickly, and die fast; that seven of one regiment were buried in a day last week; that general Gage's private secretary, and another officer, were to be buried last evening; that such of the troops, as are able, marched out three or four miles from the town, almost every day, for their health; and that upward of 500 had deserted.

We hear the people of New Hampshire, thinking the POWDER at Newcastle not safe, have removed it to a place of more security.

From a late LONDON paper.

SONG, to the tune of DERRY DOWN.

THE expences of war, and corruptions of peace, Are the same to the people, their taxes ne'er cease; That the poor are distressed, we all know to be true; So damn the old parliament, heigh! for a new!

Derry down.

To pay the king's debts (how they came the Lord knows)

We were fleec'd of our cash, as the ministers chose; New taxes were rais'd, we all know to be true; So damn the old parliament, heigh! for a new!

Derry down.

The people's complaint was the cause of their mirth, They call'd honest freemen the skum of the earth; That they wish'd for to starve us, we know to be true; So damn the old parliament, heigh! for a new!

Derry down.

That the customs of France is the thing they must chuse,

Such as arbitrary pow'r and curs'd wooden shoes; That they made popish laws, we all know to be true; So damn the old parliaments, heigh! for a new!

Derry down.

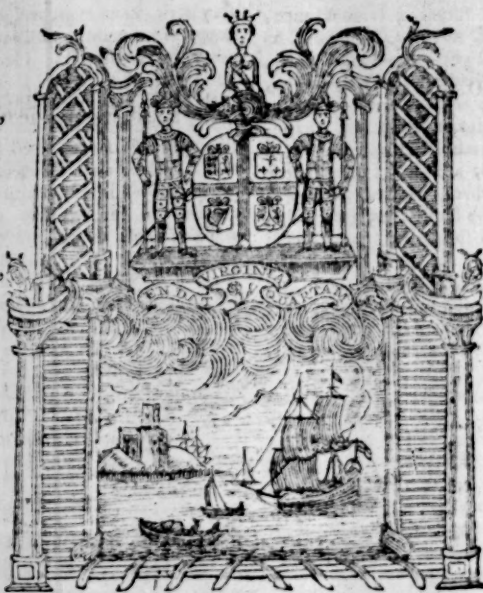
By his Excellency the Right Honourable
JOHN Earl of DUNMORE,

HIS MAJESTY'S
LIEUTENANT,

AND
GOVERNOR GENERAL,

OF THE
COLONY

AND



DOMINION

VIRGINIA,

AND

VICE ADMIRAL

OF THE SAME.

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY stands prorogued to the first Thursday in the next month, but it is judged expedient that they should be farther prorogued, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the consent and advice of his majesty's council, by this proclamation, in his majesty's name, farther to prorogue the said assembly to the first Thursday in May next.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, this 19th day of January, in the 15th year of his majesty's reign. DUNMORE.

G O D S A V E T H E K I N G .

The following is an EXTRACT from a pamphlet lately produced by the celebrated Mr. DICKINSON, of PHILADELPHIA, author of the much admired FARMER'S LETTERS.

NO sensible or good man ever suspected Mr. Hooker of being a weak or factious person, yet he plainly enough teacheth, that a society upon experience of universal evil have a right to try by another form, to answer more effectually the ends of government. And Mr. Hoadley asks, would the ends of government be destroyed should the miserable condition of the people of France, which hath proceeded from the king's being absolute, awaken the thoughts of the wisest heads amongst them, and move them all to exert themselves, so as that those ends should be better answered for the time to come?

What mind can relish the hardy proposition, that because precedents have been introduced by the inattention or timidity of some, and the cunning or violence of others, therefore the latter have a right to make the former miserable? That is, that precedents that ought never to have been set, yet being set, repeal the internal laws of natural justice, humanity and equity. The argument from precedents begins unluckily for its advocates. The first produced against us by the gentleman before mentioned, was an act passed by the commonwealth parliament in 1650 to punish Virginia, Barbados, Antigua, and Bermudas, for their fidelity to Charles the second. So ancient is the right of parliament to punish colonists for doing their duty. But the parliament had before overturned church and throne, so that there is an older precedent set against these.

That parliament sat amidst the ruins that surrounded it, fiercer than Marius among those of Carthage. Brutal power became an irresistible argument of boundless right. What the title of an Aristotle could not prove, the point of a Cromwell's sword sufficiently demonstrated. Innocence and justice sighed and submitted. What more could they do? The restoration took place, and a legal parliament would not doubt but it had as extensive a right as an illegal one. The revolution succeeded, and with it methods for blending together the powers of king and people in a manner before unknown. A new political alembic was fixed on the great principle of resistance, and in it, severe experiments were to be made on every other principle of the constitution. How the boldness of ministers and contempt of the people have encreased since that period, not a man, the least acquainted with English history, can be ignorant. The colonies were in a state of infancy; still in a state of childhood. Not a single statute concerning them is recollected to have been past before the revolution, but such as related to the regulation of trade. Precedents were afterwards made, that, when they grew up, the authority of a master might succeed that of a parent.

Precedents, it is apprehended, are no otherwise regarded in the English laws than as they establish certainty for the benefit of the people, according to the maxim, "Miserable is the servitude when the laws are uncertain." Precedents, militating against the welfare or happiness of a people, are inconsistent with the grand original principle on which they ought to be founded. Their supposed sanction encreases in proportion to the repetitions of injustice. They must be void. In subjects of dispute between man and man, precedents may be of use, though not

founded on the best reason. They cause a certainty, and all may govern themselves accordingly. If they take from an individual one day, they may give to him the next. But precedents to overthrow principles, to justify the perpetual oppression of all, and to impair the power of the constitution, though a cloud of them appear, have no more force than the volumes of dust that surround a triumphal car. They may obscure it: They cannot stop it. What would the liberties of the people of England have been at this time, if precedents could have made laws inconsistent with the constitution? Precedents tending to make men unhappy, can with propriety of character be quoted only by those beings, to whom the misery of men is a delight.

If the usage had been immemorial and uniform, and ten thousand instances could have been produced, it would not have been sufficient; because the practice must likewise be agreeable to the principles of the law, in order to be good; whereas this is a practice inconsistent with, and in direct opposition to the first and clearest principles of the law, to those feelings of humanity, out of which mankind will not be reasoned, when power advances with gigantic strides threatening dissolution to a state, to those inherent though latent powers of society, which no climate, no time, no constitution, no contract, can ever destroy or diminish.

A parliamentary power of internal legislation over these colonies, appears therefore to us equally contradictory to humanity and the constitution, and illegal.

RICHMOND county, December 15, 1774.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I HAVE waited some time, expecting that Mr. Robert Gilmore, of Northumberland, would publish his trial before the committee of that county; but as he has neglected it, I think it my duty, in justice to the man's character, to inform the public thereof: Therefore I hope you will give it a place in your next paper.

CHARLES M'CARTY.

ON Tuesday the 15th of November came on the trial of Robert Gilmore, a Scotch merchant, of Northumberland, before the committee of that county, for a violation of the association, upon the information of Charles M'Carty, of Richmond county. The charge exhibited against him was for selling goods; in particular, pins at a higher advance than he had been accustomed to for twelve months last past. The Scotchman pleaded not guilty; whereupon the witnesses were sworn and examined, in support of the charge, who proved that he sold pins, such as never exceeded 12d. sterling per thousand, for 5s. 6d. but observe, they were marked 6s. per thousand. He then produced an evidence (a countryman, and an assistant of his) Harvey by name, who swore that 6s. had been his usual price for four years past, whereupon he was very justly acquitted by the committee. I now leave the public to judge what chance there is of bringing those people to punishment, if they are to swear for one another; for we find they are determined to be *clanish*, even at the expense of their own souls!

CHARLES M'CARTY.

WILLIAMSBURG.

YESTERDAY, being the day appointed for celebrating the birth of her royal highness queen Charlotte, in the evening an elegant ball was given at the palace. In the afternoon of the same day the right honourable the earl of Dunmore's youngest daughter was christened by the name of VIRGINIA.

THE several counties and corporations in this colony are requested to elect delegates to represent them in convention, who are desired to meet at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, on Monday the 20th of March next.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, MODERATOR.

A very severe criticism, with animadversions on the piece in our last signed *Hoffa Sum Nemini*, and a farcical on Mr. Lynne's "vaunting challenge" (as the author terms it) are come to hand: But as these personal reflections can tend to no other end than to wound their reputation, we hope we shall be deemed excusable in our declining to insert in this gazette, in future, any thing that may tend to prolong the dispute lately raised in King and Queen.

Mr. PINKNEY,

IT is generally believed, by this time, that the Scotch have all signed the association. If they have, I would ask if it is not through compulsion? Will they not so represent it to the ministry? And if we should be so unhappy as to come to a rupture with Great Britain will they not be ready to come at our backs, and cut our throats? Let us then, my friends, whilst the disorder is curable, purge this our sickly colony of such filth. The method I would prescribe is to break off all commercial connection with them for the future. Some people, perhaps, may say it cannot be done: I answer, let a few of the first men in each county stand foremost, and I will engage the matter shall be accomplished.

The time is approaching for the appointment of a public printer. I hope the Virginians, of which the assembly chiefly consist, are now so well acquainted with the principles of the Scotch as never to give them a vote on any other occasion than that of sending them from whence they came.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 18, 1774.

NOTWITHSTANDING the suggestions of certain malicious and ill-disposed persons, doctor de SABBÉ once more ventures to offer his services to the public, and hopes that prejudice has not taken such deep root as to render them entirely unacceptable. In the course of his practice, he flatters himself, that he has become so well acquainted with the following disorders as to render applications to him not altogether dangerous, as the persons hinted at above, from their great regard for the public, have insinuated. His success hitherto, in curing or relieving most of the following, he conceives, will give him some pretensions to skill in them, viz. the hypo, or lowness of spirits, weakness of the stomach, deafness, giddiness in the head, dysentery, dropsy, cholick, inveterate coughs, &c. asthma, piles, and many other calamities incident to human nature, which it were needless to trouble the public with a list of. As the doctor proposes to charge no more than the rest of the faculty, he hopes for the encouragement of those who may be afflicted with any of the above disorders, and can assure them that all possible relief will be cheerfully and tenderly administered, by their most obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH DE SABBÉ.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 19, 1774.

By direction of the WILLIAMSBURG COMMITTEE, will be disposed of, at public sale, for ready money, before Mr. John Greenhow's door, on Wednesday the 25th instant,

SEVERAL PACKAGES OF EUROPEAN GOODS, imported in the ship *Alexander*, captain *Ker*, from *Liverpool*, and by the owners delivered to the committee to be sold, agreeable to the tenth article of the continental congress. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the committee.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT, clerk.

For CHARTER to WHITEHAVEN, THE brig *Assistance*, Stephen Farish commander, now lying at Norfolk, burthen about 300 hogheads, or 7500 bushels. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Shore, or the subscriber.

BOLLING STARK.

MOUNT COMFORT, January 16, 1775.

ALTHOUGH I advertised, not long since, my coal at 10d. per bushel, ready money, yet from the difficulty of receiving the cash, and obtaining the coal out of deep pits, I am induced to declare that I will not take less than 12d. ready money, per bushel, or the amount of some substantial merchant in *Warwick*, *Manchester*, or *Richmond*, for the payment of the same, in six months from the delivery of the coal. Those who have hitherto been punctual may expect the same credit as formerly.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

TAKEN up, in the upper end of Hanover county, on following creek, a flea bitten grey horse, eighteen or nineteen years old, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock I. Potted, and appraised to 2l. 15s. The owner may have him on proving his property.

DAVID TULLOCH.

To be LET, to the highest bidder, for one, two, or three years, on Saturday the 23rd instant, January,

THAT pleasant and healthy situation belonging to the estate of Mr. Robert Crawley, deceased, about 3 miles from *Williamsburg*. There are on this plantation two small orchards of bearing apple trees, also a variety of cherries and other fruit, a spring of excellent water, very convenient. There are also several small tenements belonging to the estate, which may all be leased together, or separate, as may be agreed on that day. Bond and approved security will be required.

JOHN FERGUSSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 12, 1775.

WANTED, by the subscribers,

TWO or three JOURNEYMEN CABINETMAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. We have a good stock of seasoned mahogany and black walnut by us, and will work cheap for cash, or short credit.

RICHARD BOOKER,

JOHN CRUMP.

To be SOLD, at Blandford, to the highest bidders, on Thursday the 2d of February, if fair, otherwise next fair day,

TWELVE or thirteen exceeding likely SLAVES, belonging to Mr. Neil Buchanan, senior, consisting of men, women, and boys; most of the women are valuable house servants, and can sew, spin, wash, iron, and cook. Credit will be allowed to the 25th of April, 1776, on giving bond with approved security; the bonds that are not discharged when due to bear interest from the date.

CHARLES DUNCAN,

Attorney for Mr. BUCHANAN.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES HOGAN, who served his time with Thomas Riggs of Frederick county, Maryland, was left in charge of a house and goods, the property of Mary Pearce of Fairfax county, Virginia, did, on the 21st of December last, leave the said house, and took with him some blue broad cloth for a waistcoat and breeches, trimmings for the same, 6 yards of white lining, and 2 silk handkerchiefs, whoever takes up the said Hogan, and secures him in any of his majesty's gaols, shall receive from the subscriber a reward of 5l. Said Hogan is about 5 feet 5 inches high, slim made, much pock marked, and has short black hair; had on a short jacket, and breeches of the same, with brown metal buttons, a country cloth jacket, and country made shoes with strings. Has got a discharge signed by his master, and a pass signed by William Deakins, junior, of George Town.

PETER PEARCE.

To be SOLD, for ready money, at Hanover courthouse, on the first Thursday in February, by virtue of a bill of sale,

FIFTEEN VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Consisting of men, women, and children. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at *Bruck's Bank*, in *Effex* county, on the 14th of this instant, a likely mulatto girl named *PEG*, about 15 or 16 years of age, and of a middle size; had on when she went away a brown linen jacket and petticoat, plaid stockings, common shoes, a calico jacket and petticoat, 1 or 2 white linen shifts, and several other clothes, which I do not remember. She was brought up as a house servant, and understands that business well. When she is taxed for committing any fault, she appears to be greatly surprised, and is apt to cry. The same evening she went away she was seen to go on board a sloop at *Layton's* warehouse; when she hailed the sloop, she told the skipper, who was a white man, that her name was *Dinah*, and that she wanted to go to *Norfolk*, or to be set ashore on the other side of the river. The skipper sent his flat and two negroes and carried her on board, about sun-set. This information I had from the sailors on board captain *Martin's* ship, who saw all that passed. I am inclined to believe she was prevailed on to go off, as she went away without the least provocation, and never was guilty of the like before. She was born where I live, and never was 5 miles from home. If carried off by any vessel, I will give 5l. reward to the person who brings her back, and will more to know the skipper of such vessel, so that I may have him taken; and if taken strolling about any where, I will give the same, and pay reasonable charges.

DECEMBER 17, 1774. tf

RICHARD HIPKINS.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Suffex* county, about the 18th of February last, a likely negro fellow named *JAMIE*, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue farnought upper jacket, and an under waistcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a shirt of blue striped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the same, and an old hat. Whoever brings the said fellow to me shall receive a reward of 10l.

THOMAS HUSON.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living near *Williamsburg*, two HEIFERS, the one a black, the other a brindle, with one white foot, marked with a crop and two flits in the right, and a swallow fork in the left ear. I have reason to think that they are about *Doncafe's*, as it is the place they came from. Whoever will bring the said cattle to me, in *James City* county, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN LINSEY.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, by colonel *Edward Carter's* overseer, a bay horse, with a star in his forehead, a bell on, 4 feet 4 inches high, about 6 years old, branded on the near buttock *A*, and on the off shoulder *2*, and gallops and trots; likewise a dark bay mare colt, about 4 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, neither docked or branded. Posted, and appraised to 9l.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a darkish bay mare mule, neither docked or branded, and is about 4 feet high; the age I cannot tell. Posted, and appraised to 11l.

JOHN THOMPSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership betwixt *Horne* and *Ward*, of this place, is dissolved; and all persons who stand indebted to them are to pay the same to *William Horner*, who will discharge any debts due from them.

WILLIAM HORNER, JAMES WARD.

MY affairs requiring my return to England as soon as possible, I shall be greatly obliged to those persons indebted as above that will enable me to do so, by a speedy payment. I have a few EUROPEAN and other GOODS remaining on hand, which I will dispose of, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, tobacco, or wheat.

WILLIAM HORNER.

TAKEN up, in *Middlesex*, a sorrel mare, about 13 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a blaze face, 3 white feet, and branded on the near buttock *W. C.* Posted, and appraised to 6l. 10s.

GEORGE BIRD.

TAKEN up, in *Suffex*, 2 stray cows, the one a red and the other a pied, marked with a crop and a flit in the left, and a swallow fork in the right ear. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

WILLIAM WILCOX.

On the second Monday in February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be SOLD, at *Loudoun* courthouse,

FIFTY likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. Six months credit will be allowed for one half, and twelve months for the other half of the purchase money, the purchasers giving bond and approved security. The bonds are to carry interest from the date, if not discharged within twenty days after they become due. Five per cent. discount per annum will be allowed for ready money.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, we this day repaired to the public treasury, and having carefully examined the treasurer's accounts of the different receipts and payments since the last settlement, and compared the same with their proper vouchers, find that they are all fairly and justly stated.

There appears due to the public account a balance of seven thousand and eight pounds, seventeen shillings, and a penny. From the fund of old treasury notes there is due to the other funds the sum of nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy nine pounds, eight shillings, and nine pence. The balance due to the fund of notes issued in 1769, and cash borrowed for their redemption, is seven thousand and sixty three pounds, twelve shillings. The balance due to the funds of notes, of the emissions of 1771, and 1773, including such of those notes as have not been actually issued amounts to 28,614l. 18s. 4d. farthing. The balance due to the emission of 1774, including such of the notes of this date as have not been yet issued, amounts to 9668l. 17s. 5d. We have burnt and destroyed of the old notes 5,851l. 3s. 9d. of the emission in 1769, 1093l. of that in 1771, 2531l. and of the emission in 1773, 6178l. in all, 15,643l. 3s. 9d. The treasurer produced to us the full balances due to the public account, and the several different funds, which remain in his hands to be accounted for at a future day. Given under our hands this 22d day of December, 1774.

BEN: WALLER, JOHN BLAIR, GEORGE WYTHE.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 25th of January next, at the *Rocky Ridge*,

THIRTY valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children. Twelve months credit for one half, and two years for the remainder. Bond and security will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid to *Philip W. Claiborne's* EXECUTORS.

THE owners of 200 acres of LAND, drawn in colonel *Bernard Moore's* lottery, in *Caroline* county, are desired to make it known to *Edmund Pendleton* and *Peter Lyons*, esquires, administrators of *John Robinson*, esquire, numbered in the said lottery 12 and 47.

THURSDAY, December 4, 1766.

ORDERS, that the clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the clerk of this house, in the first part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this house do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

I have already received copies of the lists of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Ile of Wight*, *King and Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaster*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middlesex*, *Northumberland*, *Prince's Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaster*, against the public.

G. WYTHE.

TAKEN up in *Amelia*, on *Flat Creek*, 2 steers, the one a black pied, the other a brown red, with a white streak on his back and some white under his belly, they are marked with a crop, under-keel, and flit in the right ear, and a crop and two flits in the left. They appear to be 4 or 5 years old, and pretty well grown. Appraised to 5l.

GEORGE BOOKER.

MARYLAND, September 25, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away last night, from *Dorsey's* forge, 3 servant men, viz. *William George*, born in *England*, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on and took with him, 1 check and 1 oznabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, a small round hat, bound with black worsted, and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps, with steel buckles; he had on an iron collar.

Solomon Burnham, born in *Torkshire*, and speaks in that dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair; had on and took with him, 1 oznabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and 1 pair of shoes and buckles, professes himself to be a complete farmer, and had on an iron collar.

Samuel Chapman, an *Englishman*, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a luffy well made fellow, a little round shouldered, swarthy complexion, has a large boney face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth; had on and took with him, a cloth jacket, 1 oznabrig and 1 check shirt, oznabrig trowsers, 2 pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscribers, shall have, if 20 miles from home, 30s. if 30 miles, 40s. and if 60 miles, 5l. for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges.

SAMUEL DORSEY, junior, EDWARD NORWOOD.

NEWCASTLE, December 22, 1774.

RUN away, on the 10th day of December, 1774, WILLIAM SMITH, a *Scotchman*, who is about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, speaks very bad *English*, has a yellowish complexion, a long visage, a down look, dark coloured hair, and a mould on his right cheek. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured broad cloth coat, which is broke at the elbows, and with very few buttons on it, a pair blue dury waistcoat, a pair of deep blue fagathy breeches, coarse shoes, several pair of stockings, steel buckles, coarse felt hat, a *Newmarket* coat of light bath coating, not bound, but stitched on the edges, with death head buttons on it, a pair of wrappers, rather of a darker colour than the *Newmarket* coat, and a large spur, plated with silver; he likewise carried off with him a black fatten capuchin, a piece of new *Virginia* cloth, containing eight yards, striped with blue and copperas, and emptied a boulder of feathers to carry them in. He is very sickly, and stole out of my stable a black horse, with a great many white hairs about his head, neck, and rump, with remarkable long ears, which stand straight up, and very near together, and branded on his near shoulder *R C*, and likewise on his near buttock *R C*, with the same mark above it, and is about 4 feet 8 inches high. He also stole a saddle, and double rein bridle, about half worn, a saddle cloth, striped across with red, and bound with red ferret. He has a discharge from the earl of *Dunmore's* clerk, which he is very fond of showing. I hereby offer a reward of FIFTY SHILLINGS for apprehending the said *Smith*, and securing the horse, so that I may get him again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken out of the colony. It is expected that he will make for *Wilmington*, in *North Carolina*, as he has a brother's widow living there, that moved from *Virginia* some time since.

(1) JOHN COCKBURN.

THE DISTILLERY at *Alexandria*, in *Virginia*, with other improvements, to be LET for a term of years. Enquire of Mr. *William Holt*, at *Williamsburg*, *William Davier*, esquire, at *Norfolk*, Mr. *George Gilpin*, or *Melhuus Harper & Horsbourn*, at *Alexandria*, Mr. *John Cornbush*, at *Baltimore*, or of *Daniel Roderick*, esquire, at *Philadelphia*. The distillery and improvements consist of a distillery built of stone, 71 feet by 39; a stone store 50 by 50, with granaries, in 2 stories above the ground floor, and a fall or rigging loft above, the whole length of the building; a molasses store, framed, that will contain 120 hogheads; and a framed cooper's shop 16 by 23, with a suitable chimney. The distillery is furnished with two new stills about the same size, that will hold to work 2,500 gallons; and the working cisterns, 20 in number, will contain the same quantity each. It is also furnished with a third still, that contains to work 600 gallons, for low wines. Each of these stills have suitable worms and worm tubs. There is also a suitable low wine cistern, and 5 very ample return cisterns outside of the house, and under cover. The whole, and every part of the improvements, are entirely new, executed by workmen from *Philadelphia*, and the distillery under the immediate eye and direction of a gentleman of eminent capacity in distillation. The works are supplied with good cool water from an ample spring, by 2 pumps with brass chambers 6 inches diameter; and the cisterns are charged with two other pumps, with chambers of block tin of 5 inches diameter, through suction pipes of yellow poplar. All these pumps are worked by a horse, in an adjoining millhouse of large diameter, well constructed. There is also a woodyard, boarded 7 feet high, that will contain much more than necessary for the distillery, into which the wood may be thrown from the water. The whole of these improvements are situated in *Alexandria*, below the bank; the distillery on a fast ground, and the cisterns fixed above the highest tide waters; the stores and yard on a wharf which, with the public wharf adjoining, of 66 feet, makes an extent of more than 200 feet in width, 156 feet of which run 300 feet into *Potomack*.

As it does not suit the owner of these improvements to remove his residence from *Philadelphia*, he will let them at a moderate rent, with a contract of 300 cords of ash wood yearly, for 5 years, cut into 4 feet lengths, and delivered on the *Maryland* shore, directly opposite to the distillery, and so near the water as to render any carriage unnecessary, by the heirs of *Thomas Addison*, esquire, deceased, at the rate of a dollar per cord.

Any person inclining to lease the premises, may be furnished, on a speedy application, with about 160 hogheads of good, well chosen molasses, with indulgence for payment. Enquire as above.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

FOR taking, and delivering to the subscriber, *CESAR*, a remarkable likely *Virginia* born negro man, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has rather a sulky countenance, and lost 2 of his upper teeth; had on, and took with him, a dark *Virginia* cloth coat, with an under jacket of farnought, 3 or 4 brown linen shirts, crimson cloth breeches, and rolls trowsers, blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, he wore a hat, which he is fond of cocking three ways. As I lately purchased him of Mr. *Holt Richebon* of *King William* county, I have some suspicion he may be gone that way, but as he has a brother belonging to one Mr. *Ellington*, of *Amelia*, who as often absconds as himself, it is possible he may be lurking about there. I will give the above reward to the person who will deliver him to me, or 20s. if he be confined in the county prison where he is taken, or elsewhere, and notice given to

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, junior.

YORK, November 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

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J. H. NORTON.

RUN AWAY, about the middle of September, a negro fellow named *JACK*, about 35 years old, and about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is clothed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any person that will bring him to me, near *Williamsburg*.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past a certain *JOSEPH THORP* was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue casimir, and a dark broad cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *John and Seton of New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melariah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the route he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood, Rifson*, and *Maffs*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile creek, Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All matters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of *Contrary River*, in *Louisa*, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of *Fredericksburg*, and 43 of *Page's* warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. *Robert Fleming*, *John Massey*, and *John Lain*, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and *Major Thomas John son* will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in *Louisa* for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains.

(tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of *Buckingham* county, near to *Appomattox* river, on each side of *Great Ducker's* and *Mayo* creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to *Petersburg* by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to *Petersburg*, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but *Appomattox* river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on *Ducker's* creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantage ous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in *Albemarle* county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. *James Harris* and the quarters of Mr. *John Winston*. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

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ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherst* county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRISTMILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by *Colonel William Cabell*, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to *Call*, *William Cabell*, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.